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POETRY.  
THE CASTLES WE BUILT IN AIR.  
BY FRANCES BROWN.

There were builders strong on the earth of old,  
To-day there are planners rare;  
But never was temple, home nor hold  
Like the castles we built in air.  
We built them high through the long lone hours  
By a chill hearth's flickering brands,  
Through the twilight heavy with wintry showers  
That found us in stranger lands.  
The store was small and the friends were few  
We owned in those building days;  
But stately and fair the fabrics grew,  
That no gold of earth could raise.  
For time was conquered, and fortune moved—  
Our wishes were builders there,  
And oh! but there gathered guests beloved  
To the castles we built in air.  
No place was left for the bonds and fears,  
For the love so sagely small,  
Of this gaining world that wears our years;  
Away, in its thankless thrall.  
Once more we stood in the lights that crossed  
Our souls on their morning track,  
And oh! that we had not loved or lost,  
But ever the dream comes back!  
It was joy to pause by the pleasant names  
That our wandering steps have passed,  
Yet weary looks through the woodbine blooms,  
Or the wreathing vines were cast.  
But there fell no age, and there rose no strife,  
And there never was room for care,  
Where grew the flowers of our dreaming life,  
By the homes that we built in air.  
Oh! dark and lone have the bright hearths grown  
Where our fond and gay hearts met;  
For many have changed, and some are gone,  
But we build the blithe homes yet;  
As when we built in the date tree's shade,  
Ere Egypt raised her fanes,  
Ere a star was named, or a brick was laid,  
On the old Chaldean plains.  
Even thus they framed their towers of thought  
As the ages came and went,  
From the fisher boy in his Shetland boat,  
To the Tarter in his tent,  
And some that beyond our azure say  
There are realms of hope and prayer,  
Have deemed them but flingings by the way,  
Those castles we built in air.

Longevity of the Horse.

It has long been the impression that the  
ordinary duration of a horse's life is much  
shorter than it ought to be, and that the ex-  
cess of mortality is the result of careless-  
ness or ignorant management. The great  
error consists in regarding the temperment  
and general constitution of a horse as al-  
together different from those of a human  
being; whereas they are precisely the same  
in all respects. Diseases arising from ex-  
cessive fatigue, over heating and exposure  
to air, want of exercise, improper diet, both  
as respects quality and quantity, and from  
many other causes, effect the horse and his  
master alike, and neglect, in either case,  
must terminate fatally. Indeed when a man  
or horse has acquired by a course of train-  
ing, a high degree of health and vigor, the  
skin of each is an infallible index of the  
fact. It is often remarked in England, that  
the skin of the pugilist, who has undergone  
a severe course of training, when he pre-  
pares himself for the fight, exhibits a degree  
of beauty and exceeding fairness, that ex-  
cites the admiration as well as the wonder  
of the spectator. So with the horse; his  
skin is the clearest evidence of the general  
state of his health.  
Even the common disease of foundering  
is not peculiar to the horse, but is merely a  
muscular affection, to which many men who  
have overstrained themselves at any period  
of his life, Washington was at work. So  
were Franklin, and Adams, and Young,  
and Howard, and Newton. The vigor of  
their lives never departs. No rust marred  
their spirits. It is a foolish idea, to suppose  
we must lie down and die, because we are  
old. Who is old? Not the man of ene-  
rgies to waste away, and the strings of life  
to become motionless; on whose hand the  
hours drag heavily, and to whom all things  
wear the garb of gloom. There are scores  
of gray-headed men we should prefer in any  
important enterprise, to those young gen-  
tlemen who fear and tremble at approach-  
ing shadows, and turn pale at a lion in their  
path, a harsh word or a frown.

To PREVENT THE CREAKING OF A DOOR,  
Rub a bit of soap on the hinges.

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AN EXPERIENCE  
OF MEXICAN ROBBERS.

The following extract from Bayard Taylor's  
forthcoming work, "EL DORADO," gives an idea of  
how a man feels when he falls among thieves.

When I arose, the sun, just above the  
hills, was shining down the long street  
that led to Guadalajara. I had a journey  
of eighteen leagues to make, and it was  
time to be on the road; so, without feeding  
my horse, I saddled and rode away. A  
little more than four leagues across the  
plain, brought me to the town of Amatitlan;  
where, at a miserable mud building, digni-  
fied by the name of a *meson*, I ordered  
breakfast, and *mano de oja* for my horse.—  
There was none in the house, but one of  
neighbors began shelling a quantity of the  
ripe ears. When I came to pay, I gave  
her a Mexican dollar, which she soon  
brought back, saying that it had been pro-  
nounced counterfeit at a *tienda*, or shop,  
across the way. I then gave her another,  
which she returned with the same story,  
after which I gave her a third, saying she  
must change it, for I would give her no  
more. The affairs of a few hours later  
caused me to remember and understand  
the meaning of this little circumstance.—  
At the *tienda* a number of fellows in greasy  
sarapes, were grouped, drinking mescal,  
which they offered me. I refused to join  
them: "*es la ultima vez*," (it is the last  
time,) said one of them, though what he  
meant I did not then know.

It was about ten in the forenoon when I  
left Amatitlan. The road entered on a  
lonely range of hills, the pedestal of an  
abrupt spur standing out from the side  
of the volcano. The soil was cover-  
ed with stunted shrubs and a growth of  
long yellow grass. I could see the way  
for half a league before and behind; there  
was no one in sight—not even a boy-arriver;  
with his two or three donkeys. I rode  
carefully along looking down into a deep  
ravine on my right, and thinking to my-  
self, "that is an excellent place for robbers  
to lie in wait; I think I had better load my  
pistol, which I had fired off just before reach-  
ing Tequila. Scarcely had this thought  
passed through my mind, when a little  
bush beside the road seemed to rise up; I  
turned suddenly, and, in a breath, the two  
barrels of a musket were before me, so  
near and surely aimed, that I could almost  
see the bullets at the bottom. The weapon  
was held by a ferocious-looking native,  
dressed in a pink calico shirt and white  
pantaloons; on the other side of me stood a  
second, covering me with another double-  
barrelled musket, and a little in the rear,  
appeared a third. I had walked like an  
unsuspecting mouse, into the very teeth  
of the trap set for me.

"Down with your pistols!" cried the  
first, in a hurried whisper.  
So silently and suddenly had all this  
taken place, that I sat still a moment, hardly  
realizing my situation.  
"Down with your pistols and dismount!"  
was repeated, and this time the barrels  
came a little nearer my breast.

Thus solicited, I threw down my single  
pistol—the more readily because it was  
harmless—and got off my horse. Having  
secured the pistol, the robbers went to the  
rear, never for a moment losing their aim.  
They then ordered me to lead my horse off  
the road, by a direction which they pointed  
out. We went down the side of the ravine  
for about a quarter of a mile to a patch of  
bushes and tall grass, out of view from the  
road, where they halted, one of them re-  
turning, apparently to keep watch. The  
others, deliberately levelling their pieces  
at me, commanded me to lie down on my  
face—"la boca a tierra!" I cannot say  
that I felt alarmed; it had always been a  
part of my belief that the shadow of Death  
falls before him—that the man doomed to  
die by violence feels the chill before the  
blow has been struck. As I never felt  
more positively alive than at that moment,  
I judged my time had not yet come. I  
pulled off my coat and vest at their com-  
mand, and threw them on the grass, say-  
ing:—  
"Take what you want, but don't detain  
me long."

The fellow in a pink calico shirt, who  
appeared to have some authority over the  
other two, picked up my coat, and, one af-  
ter the other, turned all the pockets inside  
out. I felt a secret satisfaction at his blank  
look when he opened my purse and poured  
out the few dollars it contained into a pouch  
he carried in his belt.

"How is it," said he, "that you have  
no more money?"  
"I don't own much," I answered, "but  
there is quite enough for you."  
I had, in fact, barely sufficient in coin

for a ride to Mexico, the most of my funds  
having been invested in a draft on that city.  
I believe I did not lose more than twenty-  
five dollars by this attack.

"At least," I said to the robbers, "you'll  
not take the papers,"—among which was  
my draft.

"No," he replied, "*no me valen nada*."  
(They are worth nothing to me.)  
Having searched my coat, he took a  
hunting-knife which I carried, (belonging,  
however, to Lieutenant Beale) examined  
the blade and point, placed his piece  
against a bush behind him, and came up  
to me, saying, as he held the knife above  
my head,

"Now put your hands behind you, and  
don't move, or I shall strike."

The other then laid down his musket and  
advanced to bind me. They were evident-  
ly adepts in the art; all their movements  
were so carefully timed, that any resistance  
would have been against dangerous odds.  
I did not consider my loss sufficient to jus-  
tify any dangerous risk, and did as they  
commanded. With the end of my horse's  
lariat, they bound my wrists firmly to-  
gether, and leaving me thus secure, sat down to  
finish their inspection more leisurely. My  
feelings during this proceeding were oddly  
heterogeneous—at one moment burning  
with rage and shame at having neglected  
the proper means of defence, and the next  
ready to burst into a laugh at the decided  
novelty of my situation. My blanket hav-  
ing been spread on the grass, everything  
was emptied into it. The robbers had an  
eye to the curious and incomprehensible, as  
well as the useful. They spared all my  
letters, books, and papers, but took my  
thermometer, compass and card-case, to-  
gether with a number of drawing pencils,  
some soap, (a thing the Mexicans never use)  
and what few little articles of the toilette  
I carried with me. A bag hanging at my  
saddle-bow, containing ammunition, went  
at once, as well as a number of oranges and  
cigars in my pockets, the robbers leaving  
me one of the latter, as a sort of consolation  
for my loss.

Between Mazatlan and Tepic, I had car-  
ried a doubloon in the hollow of each foot,  
covered by the stocking. It was well they  
had been spent for *prieto*, for they would  
else have certainly been discovered. The  
villains unbuckled my spurs, jerked off my  
boots, and examined the bottoms of my  
pantaloons, ungirted the saddle and shook  
out the blankets, scratched the heavy guard  
of the bit to see whether it was silver, and  
then, apparently satisfied that they had  
made the most of me, tied everything to-  
gether in a corner of my best blanket.

"Now," said the leader, when this was  
done, "shall we take your horse?"

This question was of course a mockery;  
but I thought I would try an experiment,  
and so answered in a very decided tone—

"No—you shall not, I must have him; I  
am going to Guadalajara, and I cannot get  
there without him. Besides, he would not  
answer at all for your business."

He made no reply, but took up his piece,  
which I noticed was a splendid article and  
in perfect order, walked a short distance  
toward the road, and made a signal to the  
third robber. Suddenly he came back  
again, saying—"Perhaps you may get hun-  
gry before night—here is something to  
eat," and with that he placed one of my or-  
anges and a half-a-dozen tortillas on the  
grass beside me.

"*Mil gracias*," said I, "but how am I to  
eat without hands?"

The other then coming up, he said, as  
they all three turned to leave me—"Now  
we are going; we have more to carry than  
we had before we met you; adios!" This  
was insulting—but there are circumstances  
under which an insult must be swallowed.

I waited till no more of them could be  
seen, and then turned to my horse, who  
stood quietly at the other end of the lariat;  
"Now, *prieto*," I asked, "how are we to  
get out of this scrape?" He said nothing,  
but I fancied I could detect an inclination  
to laugh in the twitching of his nether lip.—  
However, I went to work at extricating  
myself—a difficult matter, as the rope was  
tied in several knots. After tugging a  
long time, I made a twist which the Indu-  
rable man might have envied, and to the  
great danger of my spine, succeeded in  
forcing my body through my arms. Then  
loosening the knots with my teeth, in half  
an hour I was free again. As I rode off, I  
saw the three robbers at some distance, on  
the other side of the ravine.

It is astonishing how light one feels after  
being robbed. A sensation of complete  
independence came over me; my horse,  
even, seemed to move more briskly after  
being relieved of my blankets. I tried to

comfort myself with the thought that this  
was a genuine adventure, worth one expe-  
rience—that, perhaps, it was better to lose  
a few dollars than have even a robber's  
blood on my head; but it would not do.—  
The sense of the outrage and indignity  
was strongest, and my single desire was the  
unchristian one of revenge. It is easy to  
philosophize on imaginary premises, but  
actual experience is the best test of human  
nature. Once, it had been difficult for me  
to imagine the feeling that would prompt a  
man to take the life of another; now, it  
was clear enough. In spite of the threats  
of the robbers, I looked in their faces suf-  
ficiently to have known them again, in  
whatever part of the world I might meet  
them. I recognized the leader—a thick-  
set, athletic man, with a short, black beard  
—as one of the persons I had seen lounging  
about the *tienda*, in Amatitlan, which ex-  
plained the artifice that led me to display  
more money than was prudent. It was  
evidently a preconceived plan to plunder  
me at all hazards, since coming from the  
Pacific, I might be supposed to carry a  
booty worth fighting for.

I rode on rapidly, over broad, barren  
hills, covered with patches of chaparral,  
and gashed with deep arroyos. These are  
the usual hiding places of the robbers, and  
I kept a sharp look-out, inspecting every  
rock and clump of cactus with a peculiar  
interest. About three miles from the place  
of my encounter, I passed a spot where  
there had been a desperate assault eight-  
teen months previous. The robbers came  
upon a camp of soldiers and traders in the  
night, and a fight ensued, in which eleven  
of the latter were killed. They lie buried  
by the road-side, with a few black crosses  
to mark the spot, while directly above them  
stands a rough gibbet, on which three of  
the robbers, who were afterwards taken,  
swing in chains. I confess to a decided  
feeling of satisfaction, when I saw that  
three, at least, had obtained their deserts.  
Their long black hair hung over their faces,  
their clothes were dropping in tatters, and  
their skeleton bones protruded through the  
dry and shrunken flesh. The thin, pure  
air of the table-land had prevented decom-  
position, and the vultures, and buzzards,  
had been kept off by the nearness of the  
bodies to the road. It is said however, that  
neither, woe nor vultures will touch a  
dead Mexican, his flesh being always too  
highly seasoned by the red pepper he has  
eaten. A large sign was fastened above  
this ghastly spectacle, with the words in  
large letters "A SI CATIGA LA LEY EL  
LADRON EL ASESINO." (Thus the law pun-  
ishes the robber and the assassin.)

Toward the middle of the afternoon, I  
reached a military station called La Venta,  
seven leagues from Guadalajara. Thirty or  
forty idle soldiers were laughing and play-  
ing games in the shade. I rode up to the  
house and informed the officer of my loss,  
mentioning several circumstances by which  
the robbers might be identified; but the  
zealous functionary merely shrugged his  
shoulders and said nothing. A proper dis-  
tribution of about half the soldiers who lay  
idle in the guard house, would have sufficed  
to make the road perfectly secure. I passed  
on, with a feeling of indignation against  
the country and its laws, and hurried my  
*prieto*, now nearly exhausted, over the  
dusty plain. I had ascended beyond the  
tropical heats, and, as night drew on, the  
temperature was fresh almost to chiv-  
liness. The robbers had taken my calico  
vest, and the cold wind of the moun-  
tains blowing upon my bare neck, gave me  
a violent nervous pain and tooth ache,  
which was worse than the loss of my mon-  
ey. *Prieto* panted and halted with fatigue,  
for he had already travelled fifty miles;  
but I was obliged to reach Guadalajara,  
and by plying a stick in lieu of the abstrac-  
ted spur, kept him to his pace. At dusk I  
passed through Sapopa, a small village,  
containing a splendid monastery, belonging  
to the monks of the order of Guadalupe.  
Beyond it, I overtook, in the moonlight,  
the family of a *ranchero*, jogging along on  
their mules and repeating paternosters,  
whether for protection against robbers or  
cholera, I could not tell. The plain was  
crossed by deep, water-worn arroyos, over  
which the road was bridged. An hour and  
a half of this bleak, ghostly travel brought  
me to the suburbs of Guadalajara—greatly  
to the relief of *prieto*, for he began to stag-  
ger, and I believe could not have carried  
me a mile further.

I was riding at random among the dark  
abode houses, when an old padre, in black  
cassock and immense shovel-hat, accosted  
me. "*Estrangero*?" he inquired. Si,  
*padre*," said I. "But," he continued, "do  
you know that it is very dangerous to be

here alone?" Several persons who were  
passing stopped near us, out of curiosity.—  
"Begone!" said he, "what business have  
you to stop and listen to us?"—then, drop-  
ping his voice to a whisper, he added:—  
Guadalajara is full of robbers; you must be  
careful how you wander about after night;  
do you know where to go?" I answered  
in the negative. "Then, said he, 'go to  
the Meson de la Merced; they are honest  
people there, and you will be perfectly safe;  
come with me and I'll show you the way.'"  
I followed him for some distance, till we  
were near the place, when he put me in  
the care of "Ave Maria Santissima," and  
left. I found the house without difficulty,  
and rode into the court-yard. The people,  
who seemed truly honest, sympathized sin-  
cerely for my mishap, and thought it a  
great marvel that my life had been spared.  
For myself, when I lay down on the tiled  
floor to pass another night of sleepless mar-  
tyrdom to fleas and the toothache, I involun-  
tarily said, with a slight variation of Touch-  
stone's sage reflection: "Ay, now I am  
in Guadalajara; the more fool I; when I  
was at home I was in a better place, but  
travellers must be content."

Laws of Rhode Island.  
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-  
DENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, May Session, A.D. 1850.  
RESOLUTIONS on Slavery, the admission of  
California, and the delivery of persons held to  
labor.

RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of this  
General Assembly, the provisions of the Ordi-  
nances of 1837, with respect to slavery, should  
be applied to all the territories of the United  
States now possessed by them or hereafter ac-  
quired, and enforced by such further provisions  
and sanctions of law as the exigency of the case  
may require.

Resolved, That the people of Rhode Island  
cherish an unabated attachment to the Union and  
the Constitution, which is its surest guarantee;  
that appreciating the inestimable blessings which  
flow from that instrument, they think it the dis-  
tate of wisdom rather to encounter and overcome  
any evils, which may be incident to its operation,  
by a just and liberal interpretation of its pro-  
visions, than to aim at removing them by destroy-  
ing it; that, in their opinion, are the senti-  
ments of a large majority of the people of the  
United States, without distinction of parties or  
sections, and ought to dispel any dread of those  
threats of disunion with which we are too often  
assailed.

Resolved, That the preservation of our author-  
ity over the territories acquired by the treaty with  
Mexico, which border on the Pacific Ocean—the  
increase of our navigation and commerce with  
those territories, and the augmentation of our  
wealth, no less than the diffusion of liberal insti-  
tutions over every part of this continent, require  
that the territory of California be admitted into  
the Union, with the constitution it has adopted,  
without reference to or connection with the lit-  
igated and entirely distinct questions with which  
it is sought to be connected.

Resolved, That the sentiments of the people of  
Rhode Island on the subject of the delivery of  
persons held to labor, when escaping from other  
States, as expressed by the resolutions of the  
General Assembly heretofore adopted, remain un-  
changed; that the Supreme Court of the United  
States having decided, that the execution of that  
clause of the Constitution, which requires such  
delivery, is to be regulated, exclusively, by the  
enactments of Congress, it becomes more im-  
portant that all abuses incident to its execution, be  
effectually restrained by said enactments, and es-  
pecially that the facts of being held to labor and  
escaping therefrom be established by a decision  
of a jury of the State where such person is de-  
manded.

Resolved, That the General Assembly, in be-  
half of the people of this State, distinctly dis-  
claims any right or pretension to interfere with  
the institution of slavery in any of the States of  
the Union which have thought fit to permit its  
continuance or establishment within their respec-  
tive limits.

Resolved, That the opinions of the people of  
this State, on the subjects enumerated in these  
resolutions, having been often and unequivocally  
expressed, the General Assembly has entire  
confidence, that their Senators and Representa-  
tives in the Congress of the United States will on  
all occasions respect them, and to the extent of  
their opportunities and influence give them effect  
in the deliberations and decisions of that body.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor  
be requested to transmit a copy of these resolu-  
tions to each of our Senators and Representatives  
in the Congress of the United States.

True copy—witness,  
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to  
transmit acts, resolves, and documents.  
Resolved, That the Governor of this State,  
for the time being, be and he is hereby author-  
ized to transmit to the Executive department of  
the several States and of the United States, to  
our Senators and Representatives in Congress,  
and to such persons as he may think proper, cop-  
ies of all acts, resolutions, reports and other  
documents, published by this State, or by the  
authority of any officer thereof.

Resolved, That the Secretary, under the  
direction of the Governor, cause such additional  
number of the schedules of the proceedings of the  
General Assembly and other documents to be  
printed as will be sufficient to supply other  
States and institutions, and to procure a suffi-  
cient number in his office for future use.

True copy—witness,  
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION for payment of salaries of Gov-  
ernor and Lieutenant Governor.  
Resolved, That four hundred dollars be paid  
out of the General Treasury to his Excellency,  
Henry B. Anthony, as full for his services as  
Governor during the past year, and that two  
hundred dollars be paid out of the General Treas-  
ury to the Hon. Thomas Whipple in full for his  
services as Lieutenant Governor during the past  
year.

True copy—witness,  
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION appointing a committee to audit  
the General Treasurer's accounts.  
Resolved, That Mr. Manchester of the Senate,  
and Messrs. Finch, R. G. Hazard and Porter,  
of the House, be a committee to audit the Gen-  
eral Treasurer's accounts, and report at the next  
session.

True copy—witness,  
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE 1850.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets
8 SATURDAY,	4 31 7 29	3 25 5 64		
9 SUNDAY,	4 31 7 29	4 7 6 67		
10 MONDAY,	4 30 7 30	sets, 7 68		
11 TUESDAY,	4 30 7 30	9 0 8 66		
12 WEDNESDAY,	4 30 7 30	9 55 9 66		
13 THURSDAY,	4 30 7 30	10 44 10 66		
14 FRIDAY,	4 29 7 31	11 26 morn.		

New Moon, 10 4 2 h. 36 m. morning.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE is a condition of life in which  
the highest conceivable amount of happiness  
may be enjoyed. It brings kindred souls  
into close proximity, and it is certain that  
it only yields full satisfaction to those who  
appreciate it as an ordination of Heaven;  
each party making it their chief object to  
promote their conjoined good. They have  
each found a repository in which to deposit  
their secrets—a friend to whom they can  
unbosh their feelings in the hour of sor-  
row, whilst others who do not avail them-  
selves of the benefits of this institution, are  
weighed down by the adversities incident  
to human life, for being alone, they have  
no one to share either their sorrows, or  
their joys. Those who are united together  
in the holy bands of matrimony, feel it to  
be their interest to render each other hap-  
py; when sickness comes, the wife is al-  
ways ready to sympathize with her husband,  
and mitigate his distress; nor is the hus-  
band less attentive to the object of his ten-  
derest affections, when misfortunes over-  
take her, he would gladly take the pain by  
which she is racked, upon himself, and  
thus relieve her from her trouble. It is  
evident from a consideration of the nature  
of this delightful compact, that they can by  
their mutual efforts, lessen each other's  
sorrows and augment each other's joys,  
and thus cause every circumstance, adverse,  
or prosperous, to subserve their good.—  
Marriage is a standard of morality and vir-  
tue; it is a sort of moral bulwark by which  
society is fortified against a multitude of  
evils. This institution has existed under  
different modifications at every period of  
the world's history, and has served as a ful-  
crum on which the lever has been sustained  
by which the inhabitants of the earth have  
been raised from a condition of savage and  
wicked barbarism, to comparative civiliza-  
tion. What eternal discord, jealousy, and  
violence would ensue, if the objects of our  
tenderest affections were secured to us by  
no law or tie of moral obligation—were  
domestic enjoyment disturbed by perpetual  
fear of licentiousness inflamed by hope?—  
Who could find sufficient tranquility of  
mind to enable him to plan or execute any  
continued scheme or action? or what room  
for arts, or sciences, or religion, in what  
state of society, where our highest earthly  
enjoyments may be exposed to the depreda-  
tions of every lawless invader? It is not  
possible to suppose after serious reflection,  
that the Author of the human family ever  
intended that man should be placed in such  
a condition. In short, throw off the re-  
straints imposed by Marriage, and we should  
soon become exterminated. Marriage, by  
shutting out the evils above alluded to, en-  
sures incalculable enjoyment to man, and  
proves the most powerful engine of civiliza-  
tion to the world. With such liberty the  
mind is comparatively free to expand in  
generous affections, and engage with gen-  
erous avidity in scientific enterprises.—  
Marriage is a garden in which are trained  
the tenderest branches or ties of reciprocal  
love—it is a seminary of social affection—  
a cradle of sensibility. It is in agreeable  
Marriage, where children are properly  
trained, and where an example is presented  
worthy their imitation, and where such  
principles are implanted in their tender  
minds will bring forth fruits of moral  
goodness as they advance in age. There  
the young idea is taught how to shoot (and  
not as in reverse cases) how to shoot the  
young idea. Banish Marriage and you ex-  
pose the world to the devastating ravages of  
licentious abominations—the law passions  
of the licentiate will find an unrestricted  
element in which to rove. It is the source  
of the purest pleasure and unsophisticated  
joys, and a state in life with which every  
well regulated mind is perfectly satisfied.—  
How strange that any person can be found  
who could advocate the abolition of this sa-  
cred custom. One thing is certain that  
no man whose affections are placed upon a  
certain woman (and upon her only) will  
subscribe to the sentiment. 'Tis a custom  
which is destined to overcome all opposi-  
tion, being based upon truth as its founda-  
tion, it does, and will, outbrave all the storms  
that the wicked licentiate is capable of rais-  
ing against it.

To Clean the Back of the Grate, and  
the Fronts of Cast-Iron Stoves.—Boil about  
a quarter of a pound of the best black-lead  
with a pint of small beer and a bit of soap  
the size of a walnut. When that is melted,  
dip a painter's brush, and wet the grate,  
having first brushed off all the soot and dust;  
then take a hard brush and rub it till of a  
beautiful brightness.

Time passeth on, yet a few days and we  
shall be here no more.

# CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamer *CHEROKEE*, arrived at New York Wednesday evening from Chagres, with 120 passengers and \$1,152,361 in gold on freight, besides \$400,000 in the hands of the passengers. She brings twelve days later news from California, by the arrival at Panama of the steamship *Panama* from San Francisco.

A serious and bloody personal rencontre took place at Chagres on Monday, May 20th, between Mr. Thomas, formerly mate of the *Crescent City*, and P. T. Mancus, who kept the *Empire City Hotel* at Chagres. Thomas was killed and Mancus fled to the woods.

We have an account of a riot at Panama which resulted in the death of Mr. John Everett, of Cayuga county, N. Y.; Mr. William Sempler, of New York, and one other American seriously wounded, and seven natives killed. All is, however, quiet now.

The Municipal elections in California have taken place and resulted in a Democratic majority. John W. Geary, (Dem.) has been elected Mayor of San Francisco.

Trade has assumed a more lively aspect; the demand upon the markets by the surrounding country traders, and the gold dust beginning to be received, are more important auxiliaries to its improvement. The transaction, except in flour, have not been large unless at forced sales.

There appears to have been a slight difficulty between the civil authorities at San Francisco and the captain and consignees of a British bark, occasioned by a lieutenant of the British steam frigate *Driver* with a boat's crew of marines taking possession of the bark and announcing his intention to take the craft to sea, and the Sheriff along with her, unless he chose to go ashore. Capt. Pickering of the American sloop-of-war *Warren* and Capt. Glynn having heard of the circumstances, offered their services in aid of the State authorities to bring back the bark by force. The captain and consignees were arrested for contempt, and held to answer therefor.

A large mass meeting of citizens for the adoption of some expression of feeling relative to the "situation of California," was held in San Francisco on the 30th of April. Resolutions were passed expressing their attachment to the Federal Union and if admitted to a participation of its blessings, will be among the first to defend its integrity and the last to abandon it, &c.

The population of California, from the most reliable information obtained, is at least 140,000.

The Alta Californian says:—We understand from gentlemen who arrived in this city yesterday, in the Senator, from Sacramento city, that the citizens of that place would assemble, it was thought, to give expression to the popular feeling on the subject of California's admission in the Union. The whole country is clamorous for immediate admission.

The steamer *Sutter*, though a small boat, has been coming munificent fortunes for its owners, her profits for the last six months being considerably over \$100,000.

The Legislature of California adjourned on the 22d of April, after a session of four months and seven days, during which forty-two acts were passed and approved.

The completion of the Pacific Theatre in Sacramento city, was celebrated by a grand ball given in that establishment on the 25th ult. About forty ladies were present, and over one hundred gentlemen. Messrs. Queen and Petit, are the proprietors of the Pacific Theatre.

Mr. Lane, merchant, and Mr. McKinney, of Moquelme, in a recent tour through a region bordering on that river, discovered a cave or grotto of great extent. They found that it contained large quantities of stalactite, and evidences of gold. The Indians who accompanied these gentlemen were horror stricken at the audacity of their friends when they entered a cave which tradition said no man returned from alive. Mr. Lane found the skeleton of a human being some distance from the opening.

Between the North and Middle Forks but little is doing in consequence of high waters. The snow, as late as the 23d ult., upon the mountains and high lands, was from four to six feet deep. Notwithstanding, there are nearly ten thousand people patiently waiting until the snow and water shall subside, and give them a chance to work.

Miners in the neighborhood of Hangtown have been leaving for the canons high upon the Middle Fork during the last month. Some who have returned report no less than ten thousand persons in that region.

A rich gluck has been discovered leading into the Mormon ravine. The dirt has to be carried one hundred rods to water, and many persons at that make from twelve to eighteen ounces per day.

Working men about Hangtown have made good wages, during the whole winter.

Feather River, by the 1st of July, will present a system of dams from where it enters the valley, quite up to the canon. It will literally be turned from its bed in every practicable place for forty miles, and men are now waiting for the melting of the snow to go up, up, up, even to the very source of the South Fork, many of the mountain trails are like great highways. You meet parties of men at every turn, sweating under a heavy load, and scarcely able to speak for want of breath, in toiling up the steep ascents, earning every dollar they get before they find it; and now, instead of going armed, as was necessary two or three months ago, we can traverse the mountains from the canon to the valley, with no other arms than a good jack knife to cut the raw pork with.

A harbor has been discovered northward of San Francisco, in lat. 40 45, having seven fathoms depth of water an eighth of a mile outside the out breakers. The bay is described by Capt. Ottinger of the U. S. Revenue Service to be eighteen miles long and from two to five miles wide.

Reuben Withers charged with the murder of young Reynolds in December last, has been arrested in Mazatlan, by our consul, Mr. Parrot, and put on board the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

The *AMERICA*, arrived at New York on Thursday morning, with a week's later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND.—Nothing of importance has occurred in Parliament.

The Widow of Lord Jeffries is dead—she was an American lady.

Lord Palmerston has explained to the House of Commons the result of the French ambassador; his speech was satisfactory to his friends.

Another instance of spontaneous combustion of coal, by which a fine vessel, the *Ocean Queen*, belonging to London, upward of 800 tons burden, was totally lost, has been reported at Lloyds. By a recent return there appears to have been no fewer than 14 ships destroyed by fire from similar cause during the last four years.

IRELAND.—There has been a decided improvement in the weather. The latest accounts from the country are generally favorable, and there is no mention made of any further symptoms of blight in the potato. The commercial reports for the last week are more promising.

A great number of the berths have been already taken in the *Viceroy*, the steamer selected to make her experimental trip from Galway to Halifax and New York.

FRANCE.—General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been admitted to a private audience by the President of the Republic. The General expressed an opinion that the French troops might be withdrawn from Rome within a short period.

Our advices from Paris are to the 24th. All was quiet on that day upon the surface of things. The Government felt strong, and was prepared for any emergency. The Socialists clearly perceive that the military force brought to bear against the *centuriers* is really as gigantic as has been described—a force four times greater than that with General Bonaparte, in his first marvellous campaigns in Italy, successively annihilated four Austrian armies. The authorities say they wish, once for all, to end the war of the streets. There are, of course, persons whom no panic will deter, no precaution discourage; these are to be found amongst the *armee du mal*, as Louis Blanc terms the worst part of the populace of the *Faubourgs*.

The stars of the Socialists press in Paris are going out one by one. The *Voix du Peuple* is silent. The *Democratic Pacific* announces that it quits the scene of political strife, and has declared its suspension, and terminated with an expression of regret that its *Phalansterian* system has not been established in European countries; it still hopes in the enlightenment of mankind. Want of the "sinews of war" it assigns as the cause of its premature decay.

ROME.—The Finances of Rome are represented to be in a very deplorable condition. The paper is almost the only money and that has fallen into such disrepute, that it cannot be changed, independently of the 35 per cent, struck off by Red Triumvirate, against silver without a loss of 15 per cent. Exchange on London has gone 545, and at that rate even importers of foreign goods and malcontents.

In the meantime Rome is tranquility itself, and the Pope who goes out only attended by a small escort, is received with great respect, though not with acclamation, by the people.

The French, who have now been a year at Rome, are leaving their impress upon the people. No sooner, in fact, does the Pope bless a chapel for the French Commander-in-Chief, than the whole army is seized with a natural avidity to possess something of the same kind, and not an officer of rank or humble private, but has laid out all his savings in purchasing these sacred mementoes for himself or friends at home. The whole country for 50 miles round has been exhausted, and if a shipload of rosaries were landed at Civita Vecchia, and sent on to Rome, it would be disposed of in a day.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Jesuits had been admitted into Vienna again, despite the opposition of the Ecclesiastical authorities. Dalmatia has been definitely placed under Jellachich, who is now Chief of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. Kosuth's children have been allowed to go to him. Ben's name has been nailed to the gallows by the public executioner, and his property declared forfeited to the State.

A despatch announces a decree of amnesty in favor of Hungary, and the suppression of the Customs barriers between Austria and Hungary. In the garrison of the newly recruited Hungarians recently, a large Hungarian nobleman, having disobeyed orders was sentenced to be flogged. All the corporals of the regiment having refused to execute the sentence, a corporal of the Haynau regiment of Infantry was summoned from another barracks, and commenced putting the sentence into execution, but he had inflicted only a few blows when the young nobleman sank down in a fit of apoplexy. In one moment all the Hungarians rushed upon the captain and put him to death. On the same evening, the entire troop was disbanded.

AUSTRIA.—The German papers publish the financial budget of the Austrian empire for the year from the 1st of November, 1848, to the 31st of October, 1849. They give the following list of income and expenditure:—

Income, 144,013,758 Florins. Total Expenditure, 238,864,674, leaving a deficit of 94,850,916 florins.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Advices from Hamburg state that the work of the pacification of Denmark is now carried on in London, and that England and France have assented to the proposal of Prussia to urge matters to a summary decision on the Danish question.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail reached London on Monday. The most interesting news is the rising of Afraedes, in consequence of the excessive salt tax imposed by the East India Co.

From China, the chief news is that one Emperor is dead, and that another has succeeded him, who is by education and natural tastes disposed to sympathize with "Young China."

# 31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

SENATE.—After the funeral of Senator Elmore the Senate returned to their chamber. The bill to establish a Mint in New York, and a Mint and Assaying Office in San Francisco was read a third time and passed.

Resolutions requesting the Vice President to notify the Executive of South Carolina of Mr. Elmore's death, directing the payment to his widow the balance of pay and mileage due deceased, and authorizing the Committee of Arrangements to make suitable arrangements for the removal of the body of Mr. Elmore to South Carolina, were adopted, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—A message from the Senate was received, announcing the death of Mr. Elmore.

Mr. Woodward delivered an eulogy on his character, and offered resolutions of condolence, and to wear a badge of mourning, which were adopted.

The members proceeded to the Senate chamber, to attend the funeral proceedings. The House adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday June 3.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President in answer to a communication of the Senate relative to the late Cuban Expedition, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Davis of Miss., called up the resolution of inquiry in relation to the Round Island Expedition, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Clarke submitted a resolution to the payment or non payment of instalments due the United States under the Treaty of '41 with Peru. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate took up the compromise bill.

Mr. Soule laid on the table, to have printed, an amendment, which he designs proposing as a substitute for the first three sections of the bill.

The Vice President stated the question upon Mr. Chase's amendment. Mr. Douglass opposed both the amendments. Mr. Chase defended his amendment. After some further debate by Mr. Walker and Jefferson Davis, Mr. Butler defended the amendment submitted by the latter. Mr. King expressed himself opposed to Mr. Davis' amendment, because it would embarrass the bill. Mr. Webster thought the amendment was of very little moment or effect in any way.

Mr. Hale was unwilling even by silence to admit that the question before the Senate was of practical indifference. Without taking any question, the Senate adj'd.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bocock, of Va., defended Virginia from the foul aspersions. He opposed the Wilmot Proviso—the plan of the President, and Clay's Compromise.

Mr. Crowell advocated the admission of California, unembarrassed by any other subject of legislation, with its present boundaries, and with its glorious free Constitution. Mr. Colcock, of S. C., regarded every step which has been taken with regard to the admission of California, as a series of usurpations, unsanctioned by law, and unsustained by the Constitution, and precedent.

Mr. Silvester, of N. Y., expressed his opinion that disunion is not in the hearts of the people. Nature and art combine to make us one people. He opposed the further extension of Slavery, and advocated the admission of California. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Bradbury's resolution in relation to removals from office. A debate of considerable length took place in which Messrs. Webster, Bell, Underwood, Dawson and Douglass, opposed the resolution. It was supported by Messrs. Bradbury, Turney, Douglass, and Hale.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the California question.

Mr. Thompson of Miss., said the whole responsibility of the matters pending rests on the imperious North.

Mr. King, of N. Y., opposed the Extension of Slavery, and advocated the President's recommendation.

Mr. Booth, of Conn., favored the admission of California and condemned Slavery. Several other members spoke upon the bill, after which the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

SENATE.—The compromise bill was taken up. After considerable debate the vote was taken on the several amendments, and Mr. Chase's was rejected 25 to 30. Mr. Davis's was lost 24 to 31.

Mr. Seward offered an amendment, in substance the Wilmot Proviso. Lost, 23 to 35.

Mr. Berrien offered an amendment that the territories shall pass no law establishing or prohibiting African slavery. Adopted, yeas 30, nays 28.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the President's message was resumed.

The debate was participated in by Messrs. Dunham, Johnson, of Tenn., McLean and Hoagland.

Mr. Tuck obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6.

SENATE.—The Compromise bill was taken up. Several amendments were offered and rejected. After a lengthy debate Mr. Yulee renewed his proposition to extend the constitution over the territories. The amendment was adopted, 30 to 24.

Amendments proposed by Mr. Hale, and also by Mr. Baldwin, were lost, 23 to 32. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—In committee, Mr. Boyd in the chair. Mr. Mead spoke. He showed that there was more misery in the free States than in the slave States, and that free negroes at the North were more degraded than the slaves at the South.

Mr. Hubbard of Alabama, followed in a humorous but forcible speech. After which the House adjourned.

# BY THE MAIL.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The official list of patents for the present week, contains an account of the grant of a patent to C. Westbrook and Henry J. Rogers, of Baltimore, Maryland, for an improvement in electro-chemical telegraphs.

The claim in their patent very clearly expresses the character of the invention. It is in the following words: "What we claim, and desire to have secured to us by letters patent, is—recording telegraphic signs on the surface of a revolving metallic cylinder plate, or other equivalent surface, by means of an acidulated liquid, or saline solution, or water, held between the point of the wire conductor and the metallic surface, by means of a non-conducting porous substance, contained in a glass or other non-conducting reservoir, in which the recording fluid is contained, to which the electric current from a battery is applied by means of any of the known forms of manipulators and anvils used for making and breaking the circuit; the recording fluid being applied to the recording metallic surface, substantially in the manner herein fully set forth, by which the use of every description of paper is dispensed with, thereby saving great expense in telegraphing."

This beautifully simple invention, which is now in successful operation on several lines of the American Telegraph Company, promises to supersede the old systems of telegraphing in use. It dispenses with the use of paper, and will not cost one cent per day for the recording fluid.

The patent is now in the hands of W. P. Elliot, solicitor for patents, Washington, through whose agency it was obtained.

Washington Republic, Saturday.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About seven o'clock last evening an accident occurred in lighting a camphine lamp, in the boot, shoe and clothing store of George Deppacher, No. 1 Triangle buildings, and in a minute the whole of the lower store was in a sheet of flame. So rapidly did the fire spread, a man and woman in one of the upper stories could not descend the stairs before their retreat was cut off. The man leaped from the second story window, and though for the moment he saved his life, it is feared that a fracture in the skull, which he received as he fell on the sidewalk will prove fatal. The woman perished in the flames, and it is feared two young children that are missing shared the same fate.

The building occupied by Deppacher was burned to the ground, and two adjoining three story brick buildings, one of which was occupied as a coffee house and boarding house, and the other as a hay and feed store, were heavily damaged.—N. O. Delta, 25.

THE GALE IN DANBURY.—The Danbury (Ct.) Times says that the gale in that town on Friday of last week was the most severe of any thing of the kind experienced for years. Trees which had breasted the storms of a century bowed to the ground before it. Orchards were sadly turned up—in some places from ten to twenty trees were broken off or uprooted. Fences were pitched every way. The barn of Mr. Granville Morris, at Beaver Brook, was blown down. The water in the pond in that vicinity rose in a solid mass as high as the eaves of a house. A board about twelve feet long and fifteen inches wide was carried up a great distance, and when it came down passed through the siding and plastering of a dwelling house. The force of the gale appears to have been confined within the limits of about half a mile.

WIVES AND CHILDREN.—John Scales, of Mirfield, (says the Leeds Times) a laboring man, aged forty six years, has been married three times. His first wife lived seven years, during which time she bore him seven children, having twice twins. His second wife also lived seven years, and during that time she bore him six children, having once twins. And his third wife, who is yet alive, has borne him seven children in four years and four days, having "three times twins." The said John Scales has not one single tooth in his head, his front teeth being all of them double.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A WHOLE FAMILY.—The Genesee Republican says an attempt was made on Tuesday last to poison the family of John Backus, of Livonia, by putting a large quantity of arsenic in the pump. The appearance of the water attracted attention, and the fiendish designs were frustrated. No one was injured. A man by the name of James Richardson—who was indicted some year and a half ago for arson in setting fire and burning a barn belonging to Mr. Backus, and who was once tried, but the jury did not agree—has been arrested on suspicion.

THE DORCHESTER AND MILTON BANK was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of \$25,000. The robbery was discovered early on Sunday morning by the scattering of bills on the road, in the vicinity of the Bank. The thieves in their haste to escape dropped no less than \$6 or \$60 in bills of various denominations, some of them quite new. One of the officers of the Bank was immediately aroused, who repaired to the Bank building. Upon entering they found the inside door open, the vaults, though secured by double iron doors broken. False keys had opened the outside door, and the inner lock had been forced by gunpowder. All the money was carried off. There were four locks upon one door and two upon the other, with hands of iron covering the pad locks, and these secured again by pad locks.

A LARGE FAMILY.—A venerable gentleman and his lady, and their descendants, sixty in number, from Cooper, Me. arrived at this port on Wednesday in the steamer *Admiral*, on their way to St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. The family of one of their sons numbers twelve males, and another the same number of females.

Boston Atlas.

CATTLE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The Springfield Republican says that five young cattle, partly foreign blood, were killed by lightning on Monday morning last. They were standing from 10 to 40 feet from a tree, scattered about in different places, and no trace of the lightning from one to the other was to be seen; but where each fell there was a large hole in the ground.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PERIODICITY IN DISEASE.—We have been furnished with the following extract of a letter from a lady at the West, of great practical experience in the treatment of the sick, upon the periodic changes in all diseases, announced by Dr. Dickinson of London.

"I am pleased with Dr. D's views of the pathology of disease. I can testify to the chill and heat attendant on all derangements of the system. Speaking of fever, I will tell you a singular circumstance which befell a child of mine, a little boy, about four years old. He had a little dog, of which he was excessively fond. One day as he sat by the door playing with the dog, a neighbor who sometimes acts without feeling or reflection, shot the animal within a yard of the child, wounding its head in a horrible manner. The creature ran shrieking to the child, and the man was obliged to dispatch it with an axe. The agony of the child was intense; beyond anything I ever witnessed. I expected to see him die at once. Presently, he commenced shaking with a violent chill, which was followed by burning fever, and a state of deep sleep, or coma. For several days his life seemed in great peril; and when he was so far recovered as to be able to resume his play, during the forenoon, as soon as the time of day arrived, at which his favorite was murdered, he would commence screaming, and the chill fever and the deep sleep followed. And this came upon him every day for several weeks, although I endeavored by many means to divert his mind, especially at that particular time of day. The poor fellow has never recovered the shock he thus received, and the memory will no doubt be a pain to him as long as he lives. For years the sight of any dead animal threw him into a fever."

THE NEW SETTLEMENT AT TRINIDAD. The bark *Hector*, Captain Kemp, arrived in our harbor on Monday morning, thirty hours from Trinidad Bay. Capt. Kemp reports Trinidad as being, in his opinion, destined to become a place of considerable importance. Already a number of enterprising men have given to the town a most business-like appearance—houses have been erected, stores opened, lands enclosed, &c. On the northern shore of the bay Nature has left a level "plateau," which appears to have been adapted to the very purpose to which it has been put—viz: laying out a town. It is the only spot on the bay which is entirely free from the rich and luxuriant growth of timber that forms a distinguishing feature of the surrounding country. Upon this Plateau a town has been surveyed and regularly laid out into lots, 60 feet by 120, by the enterprising companies of Messrs. Parker, Hawks, Van Wyck, Cronyn and Sayles. A plan of the place will probably be brought down by the next vessel.

Capt. Kemp reports the timber on Trinidad Bay as being the finest he ever saw, both for building purposes and spars for vessels—especially the latter. He considers it the finest harbor he has seen upon this coast, with the exception of San Francisco and San Diego.

Pacific News April 28.

THOMAS O. LARKIN, Esq., late the United States Consul at Monterey, and now on a visit to this city, has presented Mr. Clay with a gold watch chain made in California, out of the native ore of the Placers. Mr. Joseph Curtis, formerly of this city, and now of San Francisco, presented it at the request of the donor, and Mr. Clay received it with many expressions of satisfaction. It is formed of a number of pieces of pure gold, in the natural formation, as they are dug from the Placers, in California, linked together. The largest piece weighs about an ounce and resembles a heart in shape. It forms the middle piece of the chain, and the others gradually diminish toward both ends, to which are attached strong spring hooks of the same material. The whole weight of the chain is six or seven ounces, and its intrinsic value is upwards of \$100.

THE REV. J. N. MAFFET.—The Mobile Herald and Tribune says, Mr. Maffet died at the residence of Maj. Chamberlain at Toulminville. Soon after the attack, Dr. Gaines, was called in and found the patient suffering from excruciating pain in the pit of the stomach. Medicine was speedily administered, and a favorable change occurred within a few minutes. Afterward calomel was given with the happiest effect, the cold and clammy state of the extremities and surface giving place to a gentle, warm and healthy glow. Both physician and patient thought the danger passed.—But suddenly the pain returned and shifting to the region of the heart, soon produced death.

PETRIFICATIONS.—About 60 miles above Georgetown, Williamson county there is a valley of petrifications probably unequalled on the globe. Not only prostrate trees petrify into the finest flint, but leaves of trees flowers of plants, and often the whole plant bearing fruit is petrified. A large tarantula was found as natural as life, sitting on a rock, completely, and in every part, turned to stone. An enormous Indian arrow head has also been found. The petrifications and the floral beauties there hardened into rock, would astonish and delight the naturalist.

New Orleans Delta.

BURNING THE DEAD.—There is in London, among the multitude of "associations," one for the "Burning of the Dead." It is proposed to construct an edifice for a funeral pyre in the immediate vicinity of London "upon a principle that will assure a combination of the greatest efficiency that science can devise." The society intend also to establish a garden for the reception of urns, tablets, and other funeral ornaments; and for the erection of public tombs, in which to deposit the ashes of those who shall not be provided with urns for that purpose.

VOWEL LEATHERS, of Warren, N. H., purchased a barrel of Cider, which poisoned four men before it was found to contain about five pounds of ground white lead.

MUTINY.—The Salem Gazette of Saturday afternoon states that the crew of brig *Openago*, for San Francisco, started for sea on Friday, and everything appeared to proceed as usual until after the pilot had left her. Soon afterward, the crew went into the fore-castle, and on returning, told the captain they would work the vessel back to the wharf, but would proceed no further. Captain Currier then hoisted his flag, union down, when the pilot returned on board, and brought the vessel back.—The men were arrested and placed in jail, awaiting the order of the U. S. Marshal.

It is often easier to obtain favors from the pride than the charity of men. A shrewd preacher after an eloquent charity sermon, said to his hearers, "I am afraid from the sympathy displayed in your countenances that some of you may give too much. I caution you, therefore, that you should be just before you are generous, and wish you to understand that we desire no one who cannot pay his debts to put anything in the plate. That collection was a rounding one."

THE DORCHESTER BANK ROBBERY.—The tools supposed to have been used by the burglars in this operation, were found by a lad Monday afternoon on a marsh near Savin Hill, Dorchester. They consist of a jack, a saw, several files, and a lot of skeleton keys, some of the latter of which are made of lead, for the purpose of the more readily taking impressions. A trunk in the vault, containing, \$15,316, in the Bank's own bills, escaped the notice of the robbers.

ACCIDENT.—At Charlestown, on Friday afternoon, a young man named Cornelius Kelly was engaged in painting a British bark at Devon's wharf, when the staging gave way, and he fell and struck the side of the wharf with his breast, and continuing to fall struck the fender of the vessel and then plunged into the water. Some person who witnessed the accident immediately rescued Kelly from the water, but he was dead.

COL. FREMONT.—We understand that the Geographical Society of London have voted a gold medal to Col. Fremont for having made, during the past year, the most valuable discoveries in geography, of any known person. It is usual, we understand, for this Society to give a medal every year to the person having made the most valuable discovery in Geographical science.

THE APPLICATION OF MRS. T. B. LAWRENCE, formerly of Boston, for a divorce from her husband, on the ground of harsh and improper treatment, came before the Court at Louisville last week. The jury, after a few minutes deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Lawrence had been harshly and improperly treated by her husband, and that he had slandered her by his advertisement.

MRS. DUCHOIS, in describing an insomniac says,—He dashed under the bed, where he converted his eyes into two balls of phosphorus, his tail into a bologna sausage, while his voice assumed an "unearthlyness" that reminded her of the old scorch himself. She got him out of the house by shooting him with the sleep-pail.

THE FORREST CASE.—It is said that Forrest has commenced a suit for divorce in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, and retained as his counsel George M. Dallas and Josiah Randall, Esqrs. Negotiations took place with a view to a private settlement of the difficulties between the parties; but, unfortunately, it was not effected.

"CHILDREN AND FOOLS," says the old adage "always tell the truth." "Mother sent me," said a little girl to a neighbor, "to ask you to come and take tea with her this evening."

"Did she say at what time, my dear?"

"No, ma'am; she only said she would ask you, and then the thing would be of her mind; that was all she said!"

The trial of O'Donnell, at East Cambridge, for the murder of John Haveran, at Lowell, was concluded on Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.—Judge Shaw sentenced the prisoner to three days' solitary confinement and seven years' hard labor in the State Prison.

A CALUMNY REPEATED.—It was reported in some of the papers, that the Rev. Mr. Hardy was keeping a gambling house in San Francisco. The Lowell American contradicts this slander, and says that the Rev. gentleman is now in jail at Lockport on a charge of bigamy.

THERE ARE 41 banks in Conn. having a cash capital of \$9,907,203. Liabilities on demand are \$8,156,655, of which \$5,253,884 are in bills in circulation. Their resources are \$19,070,312, of which \$640,622 is in specie. The average dividends of the year have been 7 1-2 per cent.

MR. IRA KENT, of Barrington, R. I., about 60 years of age, came to his death on the 1st inst. by being precipitated head foremost into a well. He was found in that situation, with his skull fractured by coming in contact with the stones in his descent.

On Saturday night week, a crowd of about five hundred persons destroyed the contents of some four or five houses of ill fame in St. Louis, and riddled the buildings.

A NEGRO MAN and woman were hung by Lynch law in Clay county, Mo., for the murder of a white woman named Allen.

The population of Lawrence, Mass., is 8,341, showing an increase of 1,116 in eight months.

It is estimated that by December next four thousand miles of plank road will be in use in Ohio.

Strawberries are plenty and cheap in the Cincinnati market.

**NEWPORT MERCURY.**  
**NEWPORT.**  
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1850.  
**REMOVED.**  
After this date, the Counting-Room of the **MERCURY**, will be removed from the Store 123 Thames street, to the room directly over it. Our patrons and friends will please govern themselves accordingly.

**CUBA.**—All who were acquainted with the late movement against this Island, believed that the movement would burst without much loss to the invaded, or the gain of any considerable amount of glory on the part of the invaders; but none, we imagine, looked for so speedy a termination to the affair, or so inglorious a retreat on the part of the patriots, ere the smoke from their first volley had been fairly swept away. Truly the results are great, especially if we take into consideration the length of time employed in raising, equipping and carefully organizing the army,—appropriately termed by the Spaniards, "a horde of pirates."

This is the second signal failure, and we trust that it will be a lesson, at least to those who have had an opportunity of judging of the warm reception prepared for them by the exasperated Cubans, who look upon every encroachment with a jealous eye and stand prepared to repulse or exterminate every invader; preferring rather to perish in so sacred a cause than to yield a foot of their soil.

On reading the various accounts that have reached us of the attack on Cardenas, we are confounded at the audacity of Gen. Lopez and his fellows. They must have been infatuated with a love of war; sanguine, beyond all reasonable bounds, of their success in disorganizing and obtaining the hearty co-operation of the forces on the Island, and thus assisted to ride rough shod over all opposition. This to be accomplished by a handful of men—but six hundred in all, without artillery or any dependence save their rifles and side arms, landing on an Island inhabited by a million of people with a standing army of twenty thousand veterans, and have descended from a race as fearless and as warlike as any on the globe; possessing indomitable courage and an unwavering attachment to their country.

Of all rash, nay, foolishly weak attempts to incite and assist a revolutionary spirit, this takes the precedent and plainly demonstrates to the friends of "liberty and equality," that it is much easier to project plans of conquest and set forth in glowing eloquence in a stump speech the advantages to be derived by all parties from such measures, than it is to test the feasibility of said plans, or attempt to establish them on a "broad platform."

Gen Lopez has probably seen the Elephant, and if not satisfied with the view afforded him in his late onslaught, and of the impossibility of carrying his darling project into successful operation, he must at last be convinced that it is one thing to raise a body of men, and another thing to control and conquer with a squad that, to the eyes of the world, would only be considered a corps of guards as contrasted with the forces with which they would have to contend. The game, however, is up; those who fell owe their fate to themselves, those who were taken prisoners should and probably will meet the same fate; while those who were so fortunate as to make good their retreat, will have to look a more formidable enemy in the face—the scorn and contempt of the world.

Two News that is constantly reaching us from Europe, confirms the opinions of many in regard to the critical position of the most prominent Powers; and leads to the just conclusion that Europe is convulsed to the very centre, and if not relieved from the pressure, must complete the great political revolution by further scenes of butchery.

It is known that England, France and Russia have settled the Greek question, but only nominally, and it may at any moment be revived as a fruitful source of contention. At present it will remain quiet, as France has other matters of great weight on hand which make her very uneasy; and so she must remain until she can find some means of crushing one of the many parties that now hold her in check. In the mean time, for the sake of keeping up a gentle excitement, the Assembly, during the temporary absence of the President, have seen fit to recall their Minister to the Court of St. James, thereby offering an indignity to England for the position she assumed in the settlement of the Greek question, in which also Russia participates, as the Russian Minister left in the same precipitate manner.

The electoral law is causing the greatest excitement throughout France, and at last accounts had reached a point bordering on violence. The framers of the Constitution are desirous of limiting the franchise, which has exasperated the people to an extent that has warranted the Government in keeping fifteen thousand troops in the environs, fearing that another revolution would be the result of any opposition to the voice of the people.

What the result of these measures may be, would be difficult to say, but certain it is, that it will be a long day ere France recovers from the many convulsions that have shook her to her foundation. Her people have thrown off the shackles of Government, and without the power or possessing a single qualification for self-government, are pursuing the phantom of liberty; believing that they can at once establish a Democratic Government, and control themselves, as also the affairs of state independent of every nation on earth, and without the aid or concurrence of rulers and magistrates.

**SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE** for July, has reached us. Among the embellishments, besides a coloured title-page, and a tinted engraving of Summer, are sixteen engravings illustrating scenes in the life of William Penn, the founder of the Keystone State. One of these is a finely executed line engraving representing Penn's celebrated treaty with the Indians.

**THE CELEBRATED CIRCUS OF Spaulding & Rogers**, will visit this town, on Monday next. See advertisement.

**FIREMAN'S PARADE.**—Protection Company, No. 4, accompanied by the Newport Brass Band, were out on parade last Monday, and as usual, made a brilliant show, and attracted much attention.

**June Town Meeting.**  
The annual Town Meeting was held on Tuesday; the meeting was called to order by Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, Moderator. Mr. Cranston was unanimously re-elected Moderator.  
The following officers were then elected: Town Clerk, Benj. B. Howland. Town Treasurer, George Freeborn.  
The question then came up as to the expediency of severing the Probate duties from the Town Council. George Turner, Esq., James A. Green, Esq., Rev. A. H. Dumont, and Milton Hall, Esq., spoke in favor of the change. Joshua Sayer, Esq., opposed it. It was voted to adopt the change. It was voted that Messrs Benjamin Finch, Christopher G. Perry, James A. Green, A. Henry Dumont, and George Turner, be a committee to report, at 3 o'clock, suitable persons for Town Councilmen. It was voted to have five Councilmen.

Town Sargeant, James Lawton; Commissioners of School Fund,—B. H. Stevens, S. H. Cottrell, Oliver Read. School Committee,—William Brownell, William Gilpin, Augustus Bush, Charles T. Brooks, A. H. Dumont, Benj. Finch, Walter Nichols, Henry E. Turner, Benj. Watson, Francis B. Peckham, Samuel Adlam, George C. Mason.

Assessors of Taxes,—Theophilus Topham, Nathan B. Hammett, Robert Sherman, 2d; their salary was fixed at fifty dollars.

Collector of Taxes,—Oliver Read; salary fixed at two hundred dollars for collecting all Taxes.

Commissioners of Asylum,—The old Commissioners were re-elected, with the exception of the first three who go out by rotation; the following were elected in their places,—Joseph Anthony, Marshal C. Slocum, Joseph I. Bailey.

Overseer of Small Pox,—Thomas Goddard.

Town Audit,—Theophilus Topham, N. B. Hammett, Edwin Wilbur.

Committee on Washington Square,—E. W. Lawton.

Fire Wardens,—The old ones were re-elected, with the exception of John T. Bush, who declined, and Augustus Bush was elected in his place.

Surveyors of Land,—C. E. Hammett, Jr., Samuel Brown.

Sealers of Weights,—W. L. Melville, William Brownell.

Town Crier,—Caleb W. Anthony.

Bell Ringers,—Philip Sherman, Eleazer Allen.

Person to complain of violations of License Law, Robert Seattle.

The Committee appointed to nominate suitable persons for Town Councilmen, made the following Report:—

The Committee this day appointed to nominate suitable persons for Councilmen for the ensuing year, and for other purposes beg leave to Report the following named individuals to constitute the Town Council of the Town for the year ensuing, viz:—

CLARKE BURDICK,  
WILLIAM BROWNELL,  
BENJAMIN FINCH,  
SILAS H. COTTRELL,  
JAMES A. GREEN.

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and the above named gentlemen were elected Councilmen; the election of other officers was referred to the Council.

Theophilus Topham was unanimously elected Judge of Probate.

Auctioneers,—Milton Hall, C. N. Tilley, S. A. Parker, Charles P. Barber, Isaiah Burdick, Henry M. Brownell.

Clarke Burdick, John Stevens, and George Freeborn were appointed to enquire into the right of the Town to a certain way leading from Thames street by the Woolen Mill.

The Finance Committee made their Report, showing a deficiency of \$15,596.50 and recommending a tax of 35 cents on the hundred dollars; the report was read and adopted.

An appropriation of \$500 was made for Public Schools, in accordance with the recommendation of the School Committee.

An application from Protection Company, No. 5, for \$200 to pay the balance of their debt, was indefinitely postponed.

A Tax of not less than \$15,000 and not more than \$16,000, provided it does not exceed 35 cents on the hundred dollars, was ordered. It was voted that the Tax be paid at the Collector's office within sixty days from the time he receives the Tax book from the Assessors.

The Treasurer was ordered to pay this Town's portion of the State Tax within the period to enable us to save the discount.

The account of the Commissioners of the Asylum was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The Treasurer was ordered to make an arrangement with some Bank, as heretofore, under the direction of the advisory Committee, for the payment of Town orders.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the apparent encroachments on Bliss's Road report that they think the town has no legal claim upon any of the landholders on that road; the old Committee was authorized to widen the road by purchase of land.

George Freeborn and Benjamin Finch were appointed a committee to repair the Brick Market.

George H. Oman was granted the privilege of putting his bathing cars on the town beach, subject to the action of the Town Council.

The sum of \$75 was appropriated for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements,—Messrs. Augustus Bush, Henry Tisdale, Christopher G. Perry, James Phillips, George Burroughs and Henry H. Cook.

For License, 55, against License 40. The meeting then adjourned, sine die.

**Brighton Market, Thursday, June 8, 1850.**  
At Market 890 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 1250 Sheep, and 1075 Swine.  
**PRICES.**  
Beef Cattle.—"Dull" and prices have declined. We quote Extra, \$6 75; first quality, \$5 75 a 6; second, 5 30; third \$4 75 a 5 25.  
Working Oxen.—Sales at \$65, \$72, \$85, \$90, and 105.  
Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$18, 23, 25, 33, 37 and \$40.  
Sheep.—Small lots at \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 25, \$4, and \$4 75.  
Swine.—Lots 4 a 4 1/2 for Sows, and 5 a 6 for Barrows. Spring pigs 7. Still hogs, 4 and 4 1/2. At retail from 4 1/2 to 6.

**OAK HALL.**—The fame of this clothing establishment has gone into every section of the country. Its branches are being established in every part of the Union. The low-price system and extensive advertising have built up this famous establishment.

**CHEAP CARPET STORE.**—As this is the season when persons are about selecting and arranging for the coming year, it is very important for purchasers to know where they can get the best and just the article they want at the proper price. We can assure all such that they can get just the kind of Carpeting they may desire at EXACTLY THE RIGHT PLACE, Hiram Anderson's No. 99 Bowery, New York City. Mr. A.'s store is known all over the Union as one of the best places to make good purchases, and we cordially recommend all our readers who want a beautiful Carpet, Oil Cloth, Rug &c. at a saving of Dollars to give him a call.

**Married.**

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Master WILLIAM H. GARDNER to ELIZABETH CASWELL, both of this place.

In this town on Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Chouda, Mr. GEORGE H. DARLING, of Providence, to Miss MARIA A., second daughter of the late Oliver Sweet, of this place.

In this town, on the 4th inst, by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. JOHN H. WATSON, of this place, to Miss MARGARET D. CHAMPLIN, of Westerly.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Henry Jackson, Mr. PHILIP RIDER to Miss ANDY B., daughter of the late Mr. William Lovie, all of this place.

[We received a noble slice of the Bridal loaf. In this town, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. JOSEPH ANTHONY to Miss ALICE W., daughter of Mr. John Young, all of this place.

In Tiverton, 24th, Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS to Miss PATIENCE ANTHONY.

At Gardner, Mass., on the 27th, Mr. WILLIAM MARSH, (formerly of this town), to Miss NANCY MARSH, of the former place.

**DIED.**

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Jesse Deunham, in the 75th year of her age.

In Middletown, on Monday last, Miss RUTH D., daughter of the late John Chase, aged 20 years.

In Jamestown, on Sunday last, MARY, relict of the late Benj. Gardner, aged 86 years.

In Providence, on the 4th, Mr. ADAMS W. PARKER, aged 40 years; 5th, JOHN WHITMORE, aged 72 years.

In New York, suddenly, on Saturday evening last, Mrs. MARY M., wife of John H. Mumford, aged 36 years.

At Philadelphia on the 24th, Mrs. MARY HELEN, widow of the Hon. Henry Middleton, of S. Carolina.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**Port of Newport.**

—ARRIVED.—

SATURDAY June 1.

Brig Boundary, Haskell, fm Eastport, for Fall River.

Schrs Orion, Hulise, fm Rondout, for Boston; Charleston, Midgett, fm Bangor, for Greenport; Bangor, Jordan, fm Providence, for Ellsworth; Kidder & Co, Fletcher, fm Providence, for Bangor; Robert Miller, Morton, fm Rappahannock, for Damascus; Boston, Kelly, fm Philadelphia, for Boston; I O of O, fm Providence, for Thomaston; Cape Cod, Kelly, fm New York for Danvers; October, Dyer, fm Philadelphia, for Boston; Charlotte, Risley, fm Philadelphia, for Libel, Newbury, fm Providence; J. W. Heath, Booth, fm Calais, waiting orders; Jas. Bliss, Hatch, fm Bangor, for Providence; Ann Denman, Perry, fm Providence, for East Thomaston; Clinton, Gorcham, fm Gardner, for Dighton; Ocean, Lee, fishing; Palo Alto, Holbrook, fm do; Emily Franklin, Newcomb, fm do; Con voy, G. Harris, fm do; Texas, Gardner, waiting orders.

THURSDAY, June 6.

Sch's Science, Gladding, fm Bristol for Albany.

FRIDAY, June 7.

Sch's S. Belden, Burdick, fm fishing.

Shops Star, Austin, fm Flanders; Reply, Hubbard, fm Southport.

**MEMORANDA.**

Sch's Alexander, Dennis, was spoken Feb. 6, 50 27 S. lon 69 19 W., 94 days from this port for California.

Brig Gen. Cobb, Price, fm Stonington, arr at San Francisco the 27th.

Brig John Balch, Melville, hence, arr at Georgetown, S. C. 24th.

Brig Jupiter, Bigley, fm Boston, arr at Savannah 24th.

Sch's Geo. Engs, Smart, arr at Portland 30th, from Richmond.

Sch's J. E. Davidson, Smiley, was at Beunos Ayres, April 17, unc.

Sid from New Bedford 2d, ship Ann Alexander, Delbois, Pacific Ocean.

**CELEBRATED CHEAPEST**

**CARPET ESTABLISHMENT,**

—IN THE—

**United States,**

**No 99 BOWERY,**

**5 LARGE SHOW ROOMS,**

**Hiram Anderson's**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
Families and Housekeepers Furnished at Wholesale Prices.  
—LIST OF PRICES—  
English Three Ply Carpet, 7s to 9s,  
do Double Superfine, 8s,  
Double Ingrain Carpet, 6s,  
Superfine Ingrain do 4s,  
Common Carpets, 1s and 6d,  
Stair do 3s and 4s,  
Brussels Stair, 6s and 8s,  
Stair Rods, 6s and 8d,  
Adelaid Mats, 6s and 8s,  
Large Tuxted Rugs, 2s,  
do Axminster, 4s,  
Door Mats, 4s, 6d, and 12s,  
Table Covers, 8s, 12s, and 20s,  
English Floor Oil Cloths, 3 feet to 24 feet wide,  
3s, 4, 5s, and 8s, per yard.  
English Druggets, 3s, 6d, and 6s,  
Druggets, 4 yards wide,  
Window Shades, 8s to 40s.

**HIRAM ANDERSON,**  
No. 99, Bowery, N. York.  
March 9, 1850—Em.243dp.

**BLACK SILK for Mantels,** for sale low, at  
**JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.**  
June 8.

**PANT STUFFS.**  
**BLACK Doe Skin;** Col'd do do; Tweed's Cash-  
merets; Kentucky Jeans; Linen Drilling;  
Plaid and Plain Cotton Goods for Summer wear.  
—ALSO—  
Bleached, Half bleached, and Unbleached Sheet-  
ing and Shirting, at reasonable prices, at  
**JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.**  
June 8.

**Tea! Tea!! Tea!!!**  
**GREEN & Black Tea;** superior flavor and war-  
ranted genuine. A fine assortment of the  
above may be found at Young's, and at prices as  
low as can be bought in Newport; those that want  
a first-rate article at a low price, will do well to  
give us a call. A good article of Gunpowder  
Tea, at the low price of 50 cents.  
**H. H. YOUNG, Park Saloon.**  
June 8.

**FLOWER VASES.**—China and Glass Flower  
Vases, some new designs, just received and  
for sale low by  
**H. H. YOUNG.**  
Newport, June 8.

**NEW GOODS FOR SUMMER DRESSES.** con-  
sisting of—Foulard Silks, Berage de Laines,  
Borages, Muslins, &c. Just received at  
**JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.**  
June 8.

**Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 3d, 1850.**  
**MARGARET D. BURDICK,** presents her 2d  
Administration account on the estate of  
**DANIEL BURDICK,**  
late of Newport, Master, decd.

The same is received and referred for consid-  
eration to a Court of Probate to be holden by the  
Judge of Probate, at Newport, at the Clerk's  
Office of said Court, in Newport, at the first Mon-  
day of July next, the 1st day of said month, at  
10 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be  
given thereof for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport*  
*Mercury*, that all persons interested may ap-  
pear at said time and place and be heard.  
**B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

**Court of Probate of Newport, holden June 3, 1850.**  
**UPON** the Report of the Commissioners here-  
tofore by this Court appointed to receive and  
examine the claims against the estate of  
**NICHOLAS GIFFORD,**  
late of Newport, decd., presented for reception,  
The same is referred for consideration to a  
Court of Probate to be holden by the Judge of  
Probate of Newport, at the Clerk's office, of said  
Court, in Newport, on the first Monday in July  
next, the 1st day of said month, at 10 o'clock  
a.m., and notice is ordered to be given thereof  
by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the  
*Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may  
appear at said time and place and show cause  
why said account should not be received and  
said Commission closed.  
**B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

**Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 3, 1850.**  
**AN INSTRUMENT** in writing dated 19th of  
July 1849, purporting to be the last will and  
testament of  
**DAVID G. ANTHONY,**  
late of Newport, Gentleman, decd., was presented  
by Elizabeth L. Anthony, sole executrix therein  
named, for Probate and for letters testamentary  
thereon.

The same is received and referred for consid-  
eration to a Court of Probate to be holden by the  
Judge of Probate of Newport, at the Clerk's Of-  
fice of said Court, in Newport, on the first Mon-  
day of July next, the 1st day of said month,  
at 10 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be  
given thereof for 3 successive weeks in the  
*Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may  
appear at said time and place and be heard.  
**B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.**  
**THE undersigned, Assignees of SANFORD**  
**BELL and CHARLES E. BELL,** hereby give  
notice to all persons holding claims or demands  
against said Bells, or either of them, under their  
Assignment, that have not been already ex-  
hibited to said Assignees, to present the same to  
them for adjustment and allowance, on or before  
the 1st day of August next; as said Assignees  
intend, as soon as may be after the said 1st day  
of August, to declare and pay a Dividend on all  
allowed claims. No claim will be entitled to  
such dividend, unless the same shall have been  
previously exhibited and its amount ascertained.  
**FELEG CLARKE, } Assignees.**  
**J. S. MUNRO, }**  
June 8, 1850.

**CARPET BAGS** for Ladies and Gents. A  
beautiful assortment, just received and for  
sale cheap for cash, at  
**YOUNG'S.**  
June 8.

**Special Notice.**  
**THE undersigned having purchased the en-  
tire interest of the late SILAS WARD, dec., in the**  
**SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY,** would give  
notice to their friends and to the public generally,  
that they will continue to carry on the business  
at the old stand No. 6 Sherman street, where they  
will be glad to serve their friends and the public  
with as good articles as can be found and at as  
reasonable prices.  
**WM. G. & GEO. S. WARD.**  
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

**THE LATEST FASHIONS**  
**From New York.**  
**SUMMER BONNETS,**  
**MILLINERY,**  
**Fancy Goods &c. &c.**  
**MRS. A. SHERMAN,** respectfully informs the  
Ladies of Newport, and its vicinity, that she  
has just returned from New York, with the  
Summer Fashions, and a large and beautiful  
assortment of **BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c.,** which  
she is selling on the most reasonable terms, at  
**261 THAMES STREET.**  
Bonnets, of every kind, made to order, and  
finished in the best manner. Call and see.  
Newport, June 1, 1850.

**Commissioner's Notice.**  
**WE** the subscribers, having been appointed by  
the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of  
Little Compton, Commissioners to receive and ex-  
amine the claims against the estate of  
**CHARLES WOOD,**  
late of said Little Compton, decd., represented  
insolvent, and how they are made out, do hereby  
give notice that six months from the 15th day of  
May, A. D. 1850, are allowed for the creditors of  
said Estate, to bring in and prove their claims  
against the same, and that the 3d Saturdays in  
July, September and November, in said term,  
from 1 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, and the  
Hose of Otis Wilbur, in said Little Compton,  
are appointed by us, the time and place of meet-  
ing said creditors, for the purpose of receiving  
and examining their several claims.  
Little Compton, May 17, 1850.  
**OTIS WILBUR, } Comm'rs.**  
**CHARLES WILBOR, }**  
**THOMAS WILBOR, }**

**TO LET.**  
**THE MANSION HOUSE,** with all the stand-  
ing Furniture, late the residence of Robert  
Johnson, Esq., near Easton's Bench. The House  
contains fifteen Rooms, including the attic  
with an out Kitchen, a good Coach House, Barn  
&c. And can have a few acres of Land if re-  
quired. For further particulars, inquire of  
**ISAAC GOULD,**  
March 9.] No. 70 Thames street.

**AUCTION SALE.**  
**BY S. A. PARKER, AUCTIONEER.**  
**13 SHARES** of **RIO DE JANEIRO U. S. BANK**  
Stock, (to close an Estate.) It will be sold  
at Public Auction, on **SATURDAY**, the 8th of  
June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of 115  
Thames street. Apply to  
**SAMUEL B. VERNON.**

**WILL** exhibit at **NEWPORT**, on **MONDAY**  
June 10th, 1850.  
Doors open at 14 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Per-  
formance commences at 2 and 8 o'clock.  
Admission, 25 cents. No half-price.  
The characteristics of this establishment consists  
in the **LARGEST COLLECTION OF**  
**Equestrian, Gymnastic & Dramatic Talent!**  
Ever collected in one travelling company. The  
introduction, in the place of a Band of Mus-  
icians of the great American  
**APOLLONICONS!**

The master-piece of Musical Science and Me-  
chanical Skill combined. This vast moving Mus-  
ical Palace, was built for the proprietors by  
**HENRY ERDEN, Esq.** of New York, at an ex-  
pense of \$100,000.  
Expressly for their Travelling Exhibitions. It is a  
collection of over 1000 distinct Musical Instru-  
ments, so ingeniously and mechanically arranged,  
as to be completely under the control of one man,  
and under the hands of the skillful Musical Pro-  
fessor,  
**MR. KARL FUHRMAN,**  
Will be found equal in power, compass, precision  
and harmony, to a band of fifty musicians.

**THE APOLLONICONS**  
will be drawn in procession by  
**FOUR HORSES—FOUR ABREAST!**  
On the day of exhibition, between the hours of 10  
and 12 o'clock, playing several popular Marches,  
Overtures, &c., while moving along the streets,  
and will be found equivalent to a Brass, String,  
and Reed Band united.

Another grand feature of this Company, and  
never heretofore attempted by any other Travel-  
ling establishment, is the addition to the Eque-  
strian Troupe of a complete  
**DRAMATIC CORPS!**  
By the aid of which will be represented Every  
Night a very interesting Patriotic National  
Drama called  
**THE SPIRIT OF '76!**

Introducing several Thrilling Scenes from the  
lives of the Immortal Revolutionary Heroes,  
**OLD PUT!—GEORGE WASHINGTON!—**  
**AND MARY ANNE WAYNE!**  
The whole concluding with a Grand Living  
Tableau, in which the  
**"FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY"**  
mounted on his charger, is borne aloft, in tri-  
umphal procession, on a platform, on the shoulders  
of his brave Continentals.  
**G. F. CONNER, Agent.**  
Newport, May 25.  
In Fall River, June 8th.

**Rhode-Island Bridge Company.**  
**THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND** of the Rhode-  
Island Bridge Company, will be paid at the  
Bank of Rhode Island, on and after **MONDAY**  
June 3d, during bank hours.  
**W. A. CLARKE, Treasurer.**  
Newport, May 18, 1850.

**TO LET.**  
**THE** store and large back room adjoining, for  
many years occupied by J. H. Barber. Also  
two rooms directly over the subscriber's store.  
**JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,**  
123 Thames street.  
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

**TO LET.**  
**THE** STORE No. 1, Hammond's Block, now  
occupied by R. J. Taylor, possession given  
forthwith by Mr. Taylor. Also, the Store adjoining  
formerly occupied by John T. Stanhope. Said  
Stores are centrally located, and are excellent  
stands for any kind of business. For particulars,  
&c., enquire of  
**APR 20—tf.] ZENAS L. HAMMOND.**

**FOR SALE.**  
**THE** subscriber will sell his Bathing establish-  
ment, with all the Pumps, Cisterns, Tubs,  
Boilers, &c.; together with the Wharf Lot on  
which it stands. This is the only stand suitable  
for Bathing, as there is a pure stream of sea-water  
constantly flowing over the subscriber's store.  
Also, a Dwelling House, near the Blue-Rocks.  
For particulars apply to **B. TREVETT.**  
Newport, May 4, 1850.—4w.

**B. H. TISDALE & SON;** have received and  
offer for sale, their Spring supply of  
**JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS,**  
which surpasses in variety and richness their usual  
assortment. Among the goods are various new  
styles of Gold Guard, Waist and Vest Chains,  
some entirely new patterns of Gold Ear Hoops;  
richly carved Shell Combs; large and small Musical  
Boxes; Purses; Card Cases; Porte Monnaies;  
French and English Perfumery; Brushes, of ev-  
ery description; Fancy Soaps; Cosmetics, &c.,  
with a good selection of Silver, Plated, German  
Silver and Britannia Wares; fine Table and Pocket  
Cutlery; Tea Trays; Lamps; Clocks, &c., all  
of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices,  
and to which the attention of citizens and stran-  
gers is respectfully solicited. [May 4]

**TABLE COVERS, CARPETS, COUNTERPAINS AND**  
**BLANKETS—CLEANSED.**  
**THE** subscriber takes this method to inform  
his friends and the public that he will cleanse  
in the best manner, at short notice and on the  
most reasonable terms, at his mill in the Glen,  
Carpets, Counterpanes, Blankets, Table Covers,  
&c. &c. Persons in Newport wishing his services  
as above, may leave their articles at the store of  
**EDWARD STANHOPE**, in Broad street, or at  
**JOHN C. AILMAN'S**, in Spring street, or by  
leaving their address, articles will be taken at  
their dwellings, and returned to them when fin-  
ished. All favors thankfully received.  
**THOMAS GOULD.**  
Portsmouth, April 27, 1850.—6m.

**Cheap Counterpanes.**  
**11-4 COUNTERPANES,** for \$1.50 at  
**JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.**  
**FOR SALE.** Twenty shares in the Capital  
Stock of the Traders Bank. Inquire at 115  
Thames street. **SAM'L A. PARKER.**  
June 1.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
**THE** subscriber hereby gives public

## Spencer's Vegetable Pills.

THIS invaluable medicine has already been subjected to the thorough test of the experience of twenty years. The knowledge of its usefulness has been constantly increasing with a proportionate increase of sale. It certifies that it is of use in recommending this article, the subscriber has probably more of them than can be produced in favor of any other vegetable pill in the New England States. The subscriber has many certificates recommending them in cases of headache, sick or nervous dyspepsia, coughs, spitting of blood, liver complaint, scrofula, hysterical fits, Piles, pain in the side, stomach, &c. They are of especial value as a spring medicine in purifying the blood. The patient is relieved of a violent headache or pain in the side in one hour and sometimes in fifteen minutes after taking from two to four Pills. Their efficacy has been tested by the experience of thousands, and they have proved themselves the best family medicine which has been offered to the public. They are what they purport to be, purely vegetable, of the most innocent roots and herbs of the growth and production of New England.

Books, containing certificates, &c. can be had of the agents, and each box has directions accompanying it.

The Pills will continue to bear the same name, and the wrappers will be signed by me, and none will be genuine.

THOS. J. SPENCER, Sole Proprietor.

This article may be obtained of ELLIZABETH STANLEY, Spring st, Newport, and of the principal druggists.

[May 11, 1850—3w.]

## JAMES HAMMOND'S RECENT ADDITIONS.

MAY 3, 1850.

8849 Oliver Goldsmith—a Biography by Washington Irving.

6580 Memoirs of extraordinary popular Delusions, by Charles Mackay.

1851 The ways of the Hour, by J. F. Cooper.

3450 History of Cyrus the Great, by Abbott.

3451 Money-bags and Titles—a hit at the follies of the age.

3452 Gossips of Riverton, by Mrs. Neale.

3453 White Jacket, by Herman Melville.

3454 Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne.

3455 Women's Friendships, by Grace Agillar, author of "Home Influence."

3456 Woman in America, by J. McIntosh.

1852 Mail of Orleans, a romantic chronicle, by the author of "Whitefeathers."

6583 Clendinning Marriage, a novel, by Ellen Wallace.

1854 The Wilmingtons, a novel, by Mrs. Marsh.

6585 The Fear of the World—living for appearances, by the brothers Mayhew.

6586 Mahomet's Successors, by Washington Irving.

5758 Money-penny—part 2d.

5804 History of Pendermis—part 4th, by Thackeray.

5837 Confessions of Con Cregan,—part 2d, by Charles Lever.

The above are for sale or to circulate at JAMES HAMMOND'S Circulating Library and Bookstore.

Littell's Living Age.

E. LITTELL & CO.,

CORNER OF TREMONT & BROMFIELD STS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, the editor not only gives spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending its scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, is able so to increase the solid and substantial part of its literary, historical, political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer, these are intermingled with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tailor, and Chambers' admirable Journal. He does not consider it beneath his dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when he thinks it is good enough, makes use of the thunder of the Times.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections as Merchants, Travelers, and Politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever, it now becomes every intelligent man to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this is not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, afford favorable matter for his selections; and, in general, the editor systematically and very fully acquaints his readers with the great department of Foreign affairs, without neglecting our own.

While the Living Age is desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure, it will be found to be equally attractive and useful to their wives and children. It is indispensable to every well informed family. We say indispensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified. By obtaining the Living Age, the family is supplied abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages and Travels, History, and more solid matter, a work is produced well calculated for universal popularity, and to raise the standard of public taste.

This excellent work is published every Saturday, by E. LITTELL & CO., Boston, who supply orders by mail from all parts of the country. Remit any sum to them and they will send the work to that amount. Each number makes a handsome pamphlet of 84 pages, double col., oct. Price, 12 1/2 cts.—or by the year, Six Dollars. We add to our own recommendation, what our readers will value infinitely more, a letter from the late Ex-President, J. Q. Adams.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1845.

Or all the Periodical Journals devoted to Literature and Science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension includes a portrait of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Subscriptions rec'd at the office of this paper Also sold at TILLEY'S News Depot in this town April 6—1y.

Horse vs Steam.

THE subscriber keeps at his horse power shop, N. Sherman street, SASHES & BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., at the lowest prices.

Orders punctually attended to.

SIMON MOFFITT.

Newport, April 6, 1850.—1y.

## DRY GOODS.

Berage de Laine.

A GREAT VARIETY of this beautiful Summer article, including all the fashionable colors. Just opened by

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

June 1.

—JUST RECEIVED AT—

J. H. HAMMETT'S.

4-4 LINEN DAMASK; do do NAINSOCKS; do do DOYLES; LINEN DIAPERS; do do CRASH; TOILET COVERING; FURNITURE DIMITY; CHINTS; TICKING, &c.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

DRESS Stuffs, Ribbons, Thread Goods, Lisle Hose, Light and Medium Silks, Lace Caps, Belting, Berage de Laine, Shawls. Just opened by

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

June 1.

CARPET WARE ROOM.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.

HAVE received their Spring supply of CARPETS, embracing all the various qualities, and now offer them for sale very cheap.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

SUPERFINE THREE PLY CARPETS, LARGE OR SMALL FIGURES, SUPERFINE INGRAIN

do. do. do. EXTRA FINE & COMMON do., BRUSSELS & TAPESTRY do., VENETIAN STATE CARPET all widths, SUPERIOR EXTRA TWILL VENETIAN STAIR.

TAPESTRY VENETIAN STAIR, SUPERIOR HEARTH RUGS, STRAW MATTINGS,—MATS, CANVASS OIL CLOTHS, and in fact every desirable article usually found in a Carpet Ware Room.

Carpets Cut, Made, and laid down at the lowest price and at Short Notice.

Newport, April 13.

NEW GOODS received this day at BROWN & HAMMOND'S. A splendid assortment, adapted to the Spring and Summer trade; also, a good assortment of Silk Neckties and Hosiery, with a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

[April 13.]

FOR SUMMER.

MERINO Gauze Shirts; German Gauze Flannels.

For sale by

June 1.] F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A 6 1/4 Octave Piano, Boudoir pattern, rosewood case. For terms, apply at 115 Thames Street.

June 1.

FOR HOTELS and BATH HOUSES.

RUSSIAN CRASH, of various qualities, is offered at wholesale for very favorable terms, by

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

June 1.

SUPERIOR Black Italian Silks—all widths

Striped & Figured Fancy Silks; Printed Foulard do. very low; Flaid do. do.; Changeable Silks & Satins.

ALSO,

A great variety of the leading Styles of Dress Goods; in Lawns Muslins & Berages, just opened and for sale at the Lowest Prices, by

April 13. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

M. DE LAINES; GINGHAMS & PRINTS.

COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., for sale by

March 23, 1850. J. H. HAMMETT.

Shawls & Silk Goods.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S

—NEW STOCK, AT—

NO. 2 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

IS SUPPLYING RICH and Extensive, and claims the early attention of ALL PURCHASERS at Wholesale or Retail. This assortment comprises all kinds of

Silks for Dresses.

In Black and Fancy Colors, superior qualities, and Styles fresh and new.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS

Of every known Variety and Quality, from the highest to the lowest cost.

FRENCH SACKS, VISITES, MANTILLAS, and all articles that are worn as substitutes for Shawls. Also, SILKS in the proper widths, for those who prefer to make these garments for themselves.

—ALL KINDS OF—

CANTON AND INDIA SHAWLS AND SILKS.

In particular, an immense variety of CRAWL SHAWLS, Embroidered, Plain, and Damask Figured, in a full assortment of Colors.

Black India Satins and Silks, all qualities,

Cashmere Scarfs and Mantles,

Black Silks, and Black Silk Shawls,

Any state long and square shawls,

Camelion satins & satin de chinos,

French satins, all colors,

Bombazines & Alpaccas, finest qualities,

Wide silk Velvets, for Mantillas & Shawls.

In brief, we would say to purchasers of the above Goods, in any quantity, small or large, that we can and will supply their wants at the lowest possible prices, and with such qualities and styles of Goods as cannot be found at other stores.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT,

NO. 2 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

March 9, 1850.—3mi.

A COUNTRY SEAT ON RHODE ISLAND.

FOR SALE.

The well known residence of the late George Irish Esq., containing 64 Acres, with barn, and other buildings, situated on a half mile from the compact part of Newport, on the road to Providence and Boston. There is an orchard of 4 1/2 Acres of the choicest fruit trees in good order. The Farm is well fenced with stone wall, has a brook running thro' it. The situation is one of the best on the Island, on high ground, and the Ocean and Bay can be seen from the lower windows. There is sufficient front on the road to accommodate three houses, and have sufficient room for each. It will be sold in such portions as purchasers may wish.

ALSO,

The Farm east of the above now occupied by J. Smith containing 103 Acres, well walled, with a good House, out buildings, and a young Orchard in bearing condition, and well watered, and in every way a desirable situation. For terms apply to either of the subscribers who have a plat of the farm.

GEORGE I. BAILEY } Executors.

GEORGE BOWEN. }

The Providence Journal will please insert the above 4 months and forward their bill to the Executors.

(April 13.)

REMOVAL.

R. J. TAYLOR has removed to the OLD

ST. AND, No. 102 Thames street.

Newport, April 27, 1850.

## TO LET.

THE HOUSE next south of the 'Park House,' fronting south on Tour street, containing seven rooms, a good cellar, and well of water, rain water cistern, &c. For further particulars inquire of

IAAC GOULD,

No. 70 Thames st.

Commissioner's & Administrator's NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

JOHN H. BARBER, late of Newport, decd., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date, are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their several claims, and that we will meet at the office of Wm. Lee Barber, on the second Mondays of July, August and September 1850, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of examining and deciding on the same.

WM. G. HAMMOND, } Commrs.  
ANDREW WINNLOW,  
CHARLES N. TILLEY. }

Newport, March 4, 1850.

All persons indebted to said ESTATE are requested to make immediate payment to PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &c.

ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak, and Maple WOOD, 7000 Danvers BRICKS, hard pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE. For sale by

Oct. 27.] CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

BRASS FOUNDER,

AND

COPPER SMITH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, and on the most reasonable terms.

All articles usually done by the trade, are constantly on hand, repaired in the most expeditious manner. He has a large and beautiful assortment of the latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulic; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.

A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with despatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store second door north of the Custom House.

Newport, 1850.] NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

NARRAGANSETT

DYE HOUSE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WM. E. & N. E. DODGE, PROPRIETORS.

Office for receiving and delivering Goods

No. 81, South Main Street.

WHERE all kinds of Dyeing, Cleaning and Despatch, and from 25 to 40 per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the United States.

WE DYE AND FINISH

Every description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel in a style not to be equalled in the country.

WE ALSO CLEANSE and finish Ladies' Cashmere, Merino and other Shawls, Gentlemen's Coats, Pants and Vests, Piano and Table cloths, Carpet Rags, Blankets, Quilts, &c. &c., and BLEACH Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Table Linen.

YARNS both Woolen and Cotton, Dyed all shades and colors.

HATS and BONNETS, Leghorn, Straw, Chip, and Braided, Dyed, Bleached and Pressed with a superior finish.

Messrs. LANGLEY & NORMAN,

106 THAMES STREET, Newport.

are Agents for the above establishment.

April 13, 1850.—1y.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN'S

Tailoring Establishment,

NO. 168 THAMES STREET,

Has a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS and VESTINGS. Garments cut and made in the most fashionable manner.

[April 10, 1850.]

TO LET, and possession given May 24th, the Store No. 172 Thames st., now occupied by C. G. C. Hazard. For terms apply to

RICHARD SWAN.

Newport, April 10, 1850.

BROWN & MUMFORD,

MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHING DEALERS,

No. 126 THAMES STREET,

Have a good assortment of Goods in their line may be found, as Cheap as the Cheapest.

Y. B.—GARMENTS ready made, or made to order, that shall not fail to suit their customers.

Past favors gratefully acknowledged.

THOS. W. BROWN. THOS. C. MUMFORD.

Newport, March 23, 1850.

CABINET WAREHOUSE

28

ERNEST GOFFE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in every kind of

Cabinet Furniture,

Chairs, Feather Beds, Mattresses of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Willow Ware, Curled Hair, &c. &c.

FURNITURE

manufactured to order, of the best material and workmanship, cheap for CASH,—satisfactory evidence of which will be given to any one calling

At No. 28 Bridge Street.

Coffins of all Descriptions.

Newport, March 16, 1850.

## GROCERIES.

OFFER for sale the following New and Fresh Goods just received per sloop Roger Williams.

600 Packages choice Teas, Talbot's cargo.

75 bbls New Orleans Molasses.

50 boxes Brown Havana Sugar.

25 bbls Crushed and Ground Sugar.

10 hbls Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar.

25 bbls Refined Sugar.

10 bags Java and St. Domingo Coffee.

20 boxes Ground Coffee.

200 bbls Superfine and Extra Flour.

60 bags Graham Flour and Hominy.

60 boxes Cheese.

20 bbls Mess Beef and Pork.

15 casks Smoked Beef, Hams and Salmon.

30 boxes No 1 Herring.

250 bags fine Salt.

3 cases Ground Table Salt.

15 bbls Lard.

50 Casks Rice, from Charleston.

60 boxes extra, and No 1 Soap.

12 boxes Castile Soap.

20 boxes Pearl Starch.

15 casks Saleratus.

10 boxes Chocolate and Cocoa.

20 cases English and American Mustard.

15 baskets Olive Oil.

50 boxes Bunch and Layer Raisins.

40 casks Lexia Raisins.

25 casks Currants.

12 bbls Dried Peaches, Plums and Apples.

100 drums Figs.

30 bags Almonds, Filberts, Madeira and Peanuts.

25 boxes Oranges and Lemons.

12 boxes Citron.

20 boxes Ground Ginger.

10 boxes Ground Spices.

200 Mats Cassia.

5 boxes Whole and Ground Mace.

40 cases Chinese Nutmegs.

8 bags Cloves, Pepper, Pimento and Race Ginger.

15 boxes Lemon Syrup.

12 cases Macaroni and Vermicelli.

10 boxes Patent Candles.

25 boxes Scented Soap.

2 cases English Sauce.

25 boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

12 bbls Smoking Tobacco.

20 jars Macaboy Snuff.